FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A SUMMARY. *Russia refused to ease Red truce demands in Korea; Truman, Vishinsky said East-West peace talks possible. Britain used force against Egypt to hold Suez. Iranian Premier refused in UN to compromise on oil control. Pakistani Prime Min. Liaquat Ali Khan assassinated.*

Domestic News. *House rejected tax boost; new bill drawn. Sen. Taft announced Presidential candidacy. William Boyle resigned as Democratic national chairman. Senate subcommittee rejected Jessup as UN delegate. MacArthur said he wrecked secret Admin. pro-Red China plan.*

B

KOREA

Soviets Rebuff U.S. on Truce Terms. Russia has refused a direct American request to bring about a change in Red truce demands in Korea, it was revealed Oct. 18.

Moscow & Washington released that day a recent exchange of statements on Korea by U.S. Amb.-to-Russia Alan G. Kirk & Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky. Vishinsky rejected the U.S. contention that truce talks should deal only with military arrangements for a cease-fire on present battle lines, not with major Korean political issues. He charged that Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway has obstructed talks by creating hostile incidents in the Kaesong truce conference zone.

C The Kirk-Vishinsky messages also outlined what the U.S. & Soviet Govts. think can be done to improve general U.S.-Soviet relations. Net result of the exchange, according to the U.S. State Dept.: nothing new in the Russian attitude on major world issues. Vishinsky denounced Pres. Truman for having said Russia treats its agreements as scraps of paper. That proves, said Vishinsky, that the U.S. wants no pacts with Russia. But he said Russia is ready to "examine" disputes with the U.S.

Kirk saw Vishinsky in Moscow Oct. 5 before leaving for the U.S. on vacation (he arrived in New York Oct. 10). The Ambassador delivered a statement urging that the Russians help bring

D about a Korean truce in order to settle the most serious present East-West dispute. Vishinsky's reply, received by the State Dept. Oct. 15, was published by Moscow Oct. 18. The State Dept. then published the full exchange, said Russia had rebuffed a "serious attempt" at peacemaking and answered it "with a propaganda blast." [See pp. 322A, 267G]

Opposite Views. Highlights of the exchange of statements:

KOREA

Kirk—On truce issues: The UN went into truce talks with the understanding, confirmed by Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko June 27 [see p. 202H], that they would "be limited strictly to military questions (and) not involve any political or territorial matters." UN negotiators were "surprised and disappointed" when the Red truce team insisted on discussing "complicated political and territorial issues" not involved in "military requirements for a satisfactory armistice line." "Responsible" countries in the UN must decide the larger issues; they cannot be settled with the generally unrecognized North Korean & Red Chinese Govts.

E On the conference zone: talks should be held in a small, "truly neutral" area easily accessible to each side so disruptive incidents cannot occur.

Appeal for Russian cooperation: "Without the achievement of an armistice in Korea, there is little, if any, prospect for any real solution of other problems besetting us throughout the world." The U.S. hopes "that the Soviet Govt. will act" to speed a Korean armistice which "might open up perspectives for other measures . . . to alleviate existing tensions."

Vishinsky—On the truce line question & political discussions in the truce talks: "The line at which the armed forces of both sides will be located after termination of military activity" following a peace settlement "is organically connected with the question of termination of military action and consequently cannot be passed over in the armistice negotiations." It was assumed when truce talks began last summer that they would lead to "withdrawal of troops from the 38th Parallel." [See p. 257C]

H On the conference zone: Dispute over its dimensions is another device used by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, UN commander, to "complicate the negotiations." He has also obstructed the talks many times through "the creation of various kinds of incidents" in the Kaesong neutral zone.

On Korean peace efforts: Russia has done more than the U.S. Premier Joseph Stalin "came out for the speedy settlement of the Korean conflict" in July 1950. Russia tried in the UN Gen. Assembly a year ago to secure peace and bring about "withdrawal from Korea of foreign troops." Soviet UN delegate Jacob A. Malik made the proposal June 25 for truce talks.

The truce talks are for "belligerent parties" so Russia is "not a party to" them. The U.S. "is such a party" and "can take measures for the successful conclusion of negotiations" by accepting Red proposals. "Actual efforts in this direction" will have Russia's "full and energetic support."

J After having "unleashed war against the Korean people," the U.S. now suffers from "uncertainty about the outcome of the military adventure." Hence its "understandable" desire for a Korean armistice.

OTHER EAST-WEST ISSUES

Kirk—Russia "does not have to be told that other nations are determined to defend their own way of life and independence. The measures now being taken by the U.S. and other governments to increase their security are for defense and defense alone. The U.S. has no aggressive designs on the USSR or on anyone." It hopes "there may soon be restored to the nations of the world a sense of confidence and security which should be conducive to the settlement of outstanding issues embittering international relations. Nothing could contribute more" than a Korean armistice.

Vishinsky—Russia "many times has attempted to negotiate with the U.S. on other important questions of Soviet-American relations" and major international issues, including "a unified, peaceful, democratic, independent" Germany and German peace treaty, "a peaceful settlement with Japan," "unconditional prohibition" and "strict international control" of atomic weapons, "termination of the armaments race," "prohibition of war propaganda" and "conclusion of a peace pact." The U.S. "has had no lack of opportunities to confirm by action its peace aspiration" but it "has not done this." Instead it has cut off trade with Communist countries and tried to force recipients of its "financial or so-called economic 'aid'" to do likewise; has organized the "aggressive Atlantic bloc directed against the USSR

K

Points of View: The USSR

F Report to the American Friends Service Com. in Philadelphia Oct. 12 by Paul S. Cadbury, one of 7 British Quakers who visited Moscow, Leningrad & Kiev on a peace mission in July: Russia has made "solid progress . . . toward the economic & social betterment of its people. The Russians . . . have a fairly high standard of living, about the equivalent of that in England . . . Nearly every one we saw . . . appeared contented & adequately clothed & fed. [But] they are entirely ignorant of conditions in the world outside . . . They have been told, and they believe, that business interests in America & Great Britain want war . . . because it is profitable . . ."

G Prof. David J. Dallin of Yale, opposition deputy to Moscow Soviet until 1921, in article in ***N.Y. Times Magazine*** Oct. 14 based on reports from escapees: Slave labor is an essential prop to Russia's economy & continued expansion of its might. 12 to 20 million people perform varying degrees of slave labor in Soviet camps, colonies, prisons, "special settlements" & "places of supervised exile." Corrective-labor camps, where conditions are so rigorous that a long term seems virtually a delayed death sentence, have 5 to 6 million prisoners. [See pp. 227H, 281K-282A]

and other democratic countries," sponsored "remilitarization of Germany and Japan," sped "creation around the Soviet Union of innumerable American military bases." [See p. 332C, G]

In reply to a warning by Kirk that a breakdown of Korean truce talks might "stimulate a course of events which would be undesirable from the point of view of both our governments": It is "barely possible to imagine that (U.S.-Soviet) relations can worsen even more after Pres. Truman stated to the world that agreements with the Soviet Union are not worth the paper on which they are written." Russia assumes from this that the U.S. "is interested only in conversations about cooperation and agreements," does not intend to make agreements. [See p. 242C]

"None the less," Vishinsky concluded, "the Soviet Govt., following its peaceful policy and constantly striving for the establishment of cooperation with all countries who are prepared to cooperate with the Soviet Union, agrees to examine with the participation of the (U.S. Govt.) all important and unsettled questions . . ." [See Vol. X, p. 407M-N]

Winston Churchill, in a British campaign speech in Glasgow Oct. 17, called for a "supreme effort" to establish agreement among "the greatest powers." [See p. 334E; Vol. X, 57F]

Truman Offers Negotiations. Pres. Truman called on Russia Oct. 15 to stop its "phony peace propaganda" and make a real effort through the UN to reach an accord on peace & disarmament. He said the U.S. will not "backtrack" in its defense program and predicted: "As our defenses improve, the chances of negotiations successfully with the Soviet Union will increase" because the Russians will be convinced that "peaceful arrangements are in their own self-interest." "We are ready now, as we have always been, to sit down with the Soviet Union, and all the nations concerned, in the UN and work together for lifting the burden of armaments and securing the peace."

Mr. Truman spoke in Winston-Salem, N.C. at ground-breaking ceremonies for a new Wake Forest College campus. He assailed "sowers of suspicion and the peddlers of fear" in the U.S.—another implied rebuke to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's crusade against alleged communism in the Govt. "The worst danger we face," Mr. Truman declared, "is the danger of being paralyzed by doubts and fears." [See pp. 333C, 332J, 313C, 299K]

The President told an American Hungarian Fed. group at the White House Oct. 12 the U.S. will "continue our efforts to see if we can't get freedom" in Soviet satellite countries.

Reports Russians in Korea. The Chinese (Nationalist) News Service said Oct. 17: 2 regiments of Russia's 18th Anti-Aircraft Division entered Korea as "volunteers" last month; the Russian 7th Infantry Div. has been transferred from Moscow to the Siberian-Korean border; the Russians recently delivered 50 34-ton tanks & 100 105-mm. artillery pieces to the Chinese Reds in Port Arthur. North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung sent Stalin a message of thanks Oct. 13 for "Soviet Russian support and aid," said it is "greatly encouraging" the North Koreans. [See 314E, 291E]

(Anti-Red riots in Pyongyang and other North Korean towns were reported Oct. 15 by refugees reaching South Korea.)

Allied Truce Zone Proposal. After 7 more daily meetings in Panmunjom on resumption of full-scale Korean truce talks there, liaison representatives of both sides said Oct. 18 they were near agreement. The Reds asked Oct. 16 for a 175-sq.-mi. zone embracing Panmunjom and the 2 hq. towns nearby: Kaesong (Communist) & Munsan (UN). The Allies wanted only a 20-sq.-mi. zone at Panmunjom but offered Oct. 18 to neutralize areas 3 miles in diameter around Kaesong & Munsan. [See p. 321C]

UN Admits Strafing Incident. The UN command acknowledged Oct. 14 that UN planes made 2 strafing attacks Oct. 12 at Panmunjom, killing a 12-year-old Korean boy and wounding his 2-year-old brother. After 2 days of investigation by liaison teams, Gen. Ridgway sent the Red command a message expressing "sympathy and heartfelt grief" for the boys' family. It was the 2d aerial strafing of the neutral zone admitted by the UN during the truce talks. [See p. 297C]

UN Attacks on Wide Front. "There was fighting from one end of the Korean battle line to the other yesterday," UN Hq. in Tokio said in a communiqué Oct. 18 indicating the accelerated pace of battle this week. There were 3 main UN drives:

● Near Yonchon in the west, just above the 38th Parallel. Close-quarter fighting there caused the main hill under UN attack to be named "Bayonet Ridge." The U.S. First Cavalry captured it Oct. 18 after a 2-day battle.

● Near Kumsong, Red supply base on the central front. A push Oct. 13-18 carried U.S., Colombian & South Korean troops to within 3 miles of the town. There was much bayonet fighting as 5 Red battalions were beaten back.

● Heartbreak Ridge in the east. Its peak was captured, then lost by the UN Oct. 12, but UN troops held the slopes of the main height Oct. 18. [See p. 321E]

9 Red Jets Downed. USAF F-86 Sabrejet pilots reported their biggest one-day kill of Red MIGs in dogfights over northwestern Korea Oct. 16: 9 Red jets downed at a cost of one F-86 damaged. Brig. Gen. Joe W. Kelly, commander of the Far East AF Bomber Command, denied Oct. 14 that there had been heavy losses of U.S. B-29s in Korea. He said 6 B-29s have been lost to enemy fighter action, 4 to Red anti-aircraft artillery since the war began (no losses since April 12). [See pp. 334C, 321F]

Casualties. The U.S. estimated Oct. 12 that Red war casualties in Korea totaled 1,346,723 on Oct. 2, an increase of 21,767 in 12 days. Published American casualties through Oct. 12 were listed Oct. 17 as totaling 90,935 (15,401 dead). Canada reported Oct. 11 that its Korean casualties totaled 328 (74 dead). [See pp. 321H, 314E-F, 225G]

MIDDLE EAST

Egyptians, British Clash over Suez. Egypt rejected this week a Western offer to join an Allied defense setup for Suez. It renounced the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty under which British troops are stationed in Suez & Sudan. British troops clamped a tight control on the Suez Canal Zone and shot several Egyptian soldiers and civilians who resisted.

The U.S., Britain, France & Turkey offered Oct. 13 to join with Egypt in establishing a Middle Eastern defense command. Egypt would have had charge in the Suez zone with British and other Allied troops stationed there. This system would have replaced Britain's 1936 treaty with Egypt. Australia, New Zealand & South Africa would have been invited to join the new Middle Eastern force. Britain also proposed negotiations with Egypt to establish self-government in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The Egyptian Govt. rejected these offers Oct. 15 and Parliament in Cairo voted unanimously to abrogate the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty, thus force the British to leave both Suez & Sudan. Britain responded with a show of force. Its troops battled rioting Egyptians Oct. 16 in the Canal Zone cities of Ismailia & Port Said and 12 persons were reported killed. British troops also killed 2 Egyptian soldiers in seizing the Ferdan Bridge across the canal. Quiet was restored in the zone Oct. 17 after Egypt sent in several hundred police.

Britain rushed 3,500 paratroops from Cyprus to Suez Oct. 17-18 to bring its Canal Zone garrison up to 60,000 men. It also announced Oct. 18 that 1,000 more infantrymen will be sent to Sudan, where no disorders were reported this week.

Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, British land forces commander in the Middle East, declared Oct. 18 that the British will "maintain our position" in the Egyptian area. He compared the situation with the Berlin Blockade 2 years ago, during which he was British commander in Germany. [See p. 322L-N]

Iran Rejects UN Intervention. Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh told the UN Security Council in Flushing, N.Y. Oct. 15 it has "no jurisdiction" in the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute and his country "will not be coerced by foreign governments or by international authorities." He said Iran is willing to reopen negotiations with Britain on "methods of fixing compensation and the sale of oil to Great Britain," but not on whether Britain may keep a hand in the Iranian oil industry.

Mossadegh said the British had drained off nearly all the profits from Iranian oil for 40 years in company earnings and taxes. Iran's 18 million people have "probably one of the lowest" living standards in the world, he declared. "Our greatest natural asset is oil. This should be the source of work and food for the population of Iran." The country will tolerate no more "exploitation of our resources for the benefit of foreigners."

He said Russia's offer to set up a joint Soviet-Iranian company to operate the former Anglo-Iranian properties had been rejected; Iran will not let a new set of foreigners replace the British. He stressed that Britain, not Iran, threatened international peace with a display of force* during the oil dispute; peace in the Middle East depends on "the political and economic indepen-

*The Iranian Govt. revealed Oct. 16 it would have released 2.5 million gallons of gasoline into the river at Abadan, set the sea afire and "melted" British warships had they tried to seize the Abadan refinery. [See p. 211D]

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dence" of Iran; the UN should do nothing to delay resumption of oil production in Iran because of the country's critical economic situation while the oil fields are idle.

British delegate Sir Gladwyn Jebb modified his proposed Council resolution Oct. 15. He asked that Iran enter into a temporary agreement for Anglo-Iranian oil operations pending a full settlement of the dispute. He said it was no longer practical to ask to resume the status quo predating Iranian oil nationalization.

U.S. delegate Warren Austin supported Britain Oct. 17 in asking that the Council intervene. Austin said Mossadegh's own statement proved that international peace was threatened in Iran and the dispute involved the Iranian & British Govts., not merely Iran and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. [See p. 323H]

OTHER FAR EAST NEWS

Pakistan's Premier Slain. An Afghan fanatic shot and killed Prime Min. Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan Oct. 16 as he began an address to a public meeting in Rawalpindi, Army Hq. near the Kashmir frontier in West Punjab Province (northern Pakistan).

The assassin, Syed Akbar Khan, who was mobbed and killed, was identified as a citizen of Afghanistan, which has been agitating for creation of a new free state of Pushtunistan in a region on the Afghan-Pakistani frontier. Liaquat Ali had opposed that plan, also had restrained Moslem extremists who want war with India over Kashmir.

Khwaja Nazimuddin, 57, a Bengal leader who succeeded the late Mohammed Ali Jinnah as Governor General in 1948, was named Prime Minister Oct. 17. King George VI appointed Finance Min. Ghulam Muhammed as new Governor General.

LIAQUAT ALI

NAZIMUDDIN

Liaquat Ali, 56, was wounded 2 or 3 times in chest, died in hospital where he was taken for blood transfusions. He had been Prime Minister since Pakistan was established in 1947. Born Oct. 1, 1895 in Karnal, East Punjab (now in India) of wealthy landowning Moslem family of Iranian descent. Studied in India & at Oxford U. in England, became a lawyer but devoted most of life to politics. Joined Moslem League in 1923, became top aide to Jinnah. Served in United Provinces Legislative Council 1926-40; Central Legislative Assembly of colonial India 1940-47; colonial Finance Minister when India was partitioned 1947. Gave up family estates in United Provinces to go to Pakistan as Prime Minister. Close personal friend of Indian Prime Min. Nehru despite political differences. Friendly to West but often critical of its actions and of UN's failure to compel India to accept UN plan for Kashmir plebiscite. [See pp. 251D, 93P; Vol. X, 147H, 117M; VII, 253C-D]

Graham Reports on Kashmir. Dr. Frank P. Graham, UN mediator for the Kashmir dispute, reported to the Security Council in New York Oct. 16 a "possibility" that India & Pakistan can negotiate a settlement. However, Graham's cautious optimism was based partly on Prime Min. Liaquat Ali's restraining influence on Moslem extremists in Pakistan. Graham issued an accompanying statement deploring Liaquat Ali's assassination.

The mediator offered to make another 6-week attempt to bring the 2 countries together on a plan for demilitarizing Kashmir so a plebiscite on its future can be held. He said India wants to keep 4 brigades of its army in the Indian zone while restricting the Moslem zone to 4,000 armed civil guards. He asked the Council to try to persuade both India & Pakistan to silence warlike propaganda. [See pp. 251D, 278C]

Indo-China. The French said Oct. 12 that the Viet Minh rebels had suffered one of their worst defeats of the civil war in their attempt to take Nghialo. Rebel losses in the battle were estimated at 1,200 killed, 5,000 captured. The rebels were said to be retreating northward from Nghialo through a "death valley" under attack by French planes using rockets & napalm firebombs. [See p. 323D] . . . Cambodia's Natl. Assembly approved a new Democratic Party Govt. led by Premier Huy Kanthoul Oct. 13. [See p. 306F]

Japan. The Japanese Govt. plans no early peace treaty with Russia and will make none with China until the Allies decide finally whether the Nationalists or Communists should be recognized, Premier Shigeru Yoshida told the Diet (Parliament) Oct. 16. He asked Oct. 12 for speedy Japanese ratification of the San Francisco peace & U.S. defense treaties. [See p. 323G] . . . The Moscow press published Oct. 17 a purported U.S. plan for rebuilding the Japanese armed forces: a 12-division army (4 tank divisions) of 300,000 men, a 2,000-plane air force, a navy of 330 vessels displacing 260,000 tons, 1,000,000 trained military volunteers in reserve. [See p. 306G-H] . . . 1,809 more professional military officers have been depurged, among them ex-princes Takahiko Aska, Tsuneyoshi Takeda & Kenichi Momoyama, all former colonels, the Govt. reported Oct. 16. Total is now 67,436. [See p. 291B]

OTHER UNITED NATIONS NEWS

Palestine Negotiations. The UN Palestine Conciliation Comm. in Paris published Oct. 15 a series of "goodwill" letters from Israel & Arab states involved in the Palestine dispute. However, Israel said in a letter to the commission that the Arab declarations contributed nothing toward hopes for a Palestine peace. The Arabs promised to observe armistice agreements against an "attack or hostile act," but Israel said the Arabs limit this to strictly military acts. It protested against the Arabs' economic blockade of Israel. The Israeli goodwill letter proposed a Jewish-Arab nonaggression pact against "any acts of hostility."

Egypt told the commission Oct. 17 that Egypt, Syria, Lebanon & Jordan are willing to discuss the commission's plan for a Palestine settlement but this does not mean that they are ready to accept it. [See p. 307F-H]

Migration Group Formed. A temporary council to give advice on migration of Europeans was formed by the Intl. Labor Org. in a 2-week conference in Naples ended Oct. 16. The conference recommended that a permanent agency be set up to supervise resettlement of 1,700,000 "surplus" Europeans overseas in the next 5 years. [See p. 315E-F]

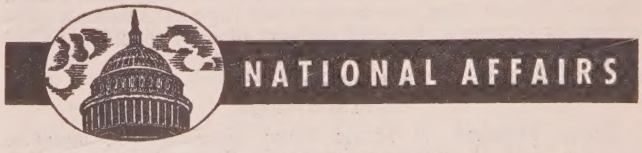
Lie Stresses UN Police Force. The world's major collective security effort should be made through the UN, Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie stressed in the introduction to his annual report to the Gen. Assembly, made public Oct. 11. He said regional alliances can "at best . . . lead to a precarious balance of power." He also said a great UN program of economic and social betterment for underprivileged peoples could be carried out for a fraction of the $100 billion a year that UN countries are spending on armaments. [See pp. 315C, 307K-L, 299F]

Soviet Denial on War Prisoners. The Soviet Union, which had ignored several UN requests for information on German, Japanese & Italian war prisoners, informed the UN Oct. 16 that Russia has repatriated all war prisoners except those under sentence or facing trial for "war crimes." [See p. 251N]

Deadlock on China. A special 7-nation Gen. Assembly Com. reported Oct. 16 it had been unable to reach a positive decision on whether the Nationalists or Reds should represent China in the UN. Canada, Ecuador, Iraq, Mexico & the Philippines voted against a Polish resolution (supported by India) to admit the Nationalists. [See Vol. X, p. 400J]

Refugee Children. A Hungarian note to the UN, relayed by Czechoslovakia Oct. 12, said Greek children in Soviet satellite countries will not be returned home until "normal conditions of democratic life are assured" in Greece. Yugoslavia asked Oct. 11 that Secy. Gen. Lie request Albania, Hungary, Rumania & Poland to return 2,509 Greek children to parents now living in Yugoslavia. [See pp. 299B, 318L-M]

Eritreans unanimously accept the plan for federation with Ethiopia and details can be worked out without further reference to the Gen. Assembly, Dr. Eduardo Anze Matinzo, UN Commissioner for Eritrea, said Oct. 7. [See p. 246F-G] . . . **Intl. Bank** reported Oct. 17 it had lent $1,222,825,000 to 23 nations for reconstruction & economic development since 1947, has sold 8 bond issues totaling $436,222,222 in the U.S., Britain, Switzerland. [See pp. 327B-C, 299A] . . . **Torquay Protocol** on trade was signed by New Zealand (22d signer) Oct. 12. [See p. 323K]



THE PRESIDENT

Asks Anti-Trust Funds. Pres. Truman asked Congress Oct. 13 to appropriate $300,000 for the FTC to use in enforcing a 1950 law banning monopolistic mergers. [See Vol. X, p. 423P]

Bills Signed. (Oct. 12) $5 million appropriation to pay $10,000 indemnities to beneficiaries of men who died in military service [see p. 321H]; extension of veterans' disability & death benefits to Korean war servicemen. [See p. 197D]

CONGRESS

Tax Boost Revamped. A new $5.691 billion tax bill was written by Senate-House conferees Oct. 18 and passed by Senate voice vote and sent to the House the same day. Joint conference action was made necessary when the House rejected a Senate-approved compromise $5.732 billion tax rise by a surprise 203-157 vote Oct. 16. This version was defeated by a grouping that included (1) Republicans who oppose any tax rise unless Govt. spending is cut and (2) Democrats who thought the bill did not provide enough of an increase and was unfair to low-income groups. The vote to reject: 139 R., 64 D.; to accept: 122 D.; 34 R., 1 I. [See p. 324F]

Arms Appropriations Passed. A $56,937,808,030 armed forces appropriation was passed by Senate voice vote Oct. 12, signed by Pres. Truman Oct. 18 [see p. 324E]. A $4,428,357,970 supplemental appropriation to be used mainly for military construction was approved by the House, 300-19, and sent to the Senate Oct. 11 after Rep. H. R. Gross (R., Ia.) lost a move to eliminate $12,821,000 for an airport at Grandview, Mo. near Pres. Truman's family farm. [See p. 301C]

AF Secy. Thomas K. Finletter told a House Appropriations subcommittee during hearings on the construction request Oct. 7 that the AF had 232 bases June 30 and expects to have 309 next June 30, 131 overseas,* 178 in the U.S.

The President asked Congress Oct. 12 for another $35,247,000 for secret Navy construction [see p. 317J]. (A $1,042,867,887 appropriation to finance the State, Commerce & Justice Depts. and the federal judiciary this fiscal year was passed by the House Oct. 11 and by 31-27 Senate vote Oct. 12.) [See p. 116N]

Atom Data Sharing Approved. A bill authorizing exchange of some non-weapon atomic energy information with friendly nations was passed by House voice vote and sent to the President Oct. 16 [see p. 322H]. British & U.S. scientists' "failure to achieve full cooperation" delayed development of the A-bomb one year, according to a message from Sir James Chadwick, British Nobel Prize winner in physics, read at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia Oct. 17. Chadwick, chief British scientist on the U.S.-British atomic project, was awarded the Franklin Medal for work in physics. [See Vol. V, p. 255C]

Price Loophole Change Shelved. A Senate-approved bill to modify the Capehart amendment to the price control section of the Defense Production Act was shelved until next session of Congress by the House Rules Com. Oct. 16. [See p. 316B]

Ethics Report. A Senate subcommittee on ethics in government reported Oct. 17 that "most public servants are honest and faithful" and "ethical standards of public officials are probably higher than those prevailing in business and other walks of life." But "abuses of discretion" & "exploitation of power" exist and "are most serious chiefly where the Government is dispensing valuable rights and privileges, constructing extensive public works," spending money, "granting subsidies, levying taxes" and regulating monopolies. The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), said Congress as well as the Executive Branch was at fault. "Some members have been convicted of crime and sent to prison, but they have not been expelled," it noted. "Neither house has been particularly diligent in searching out and punishing questionable conduct on the part of its members." The subcommittee proposed a 15-man commission to make a 2-year study of conduct in government and passage of a law requiring Congress members and top Govt. officials to disclose publicly all their income. [See pp. 237H, 333D]

Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) charged before the Senate Investigations Subcom. Oct. 17 that the Internal Revenue Bureau allowed William Lias, whom he called "one of America's most notorious racketeers," to avoid payment of more than $2,230,744 in taxes & penalties for years. [See p. 325A]

COMMUNISM

Jessup Rebuffed. A Senate Forgn. Relations subcommittee voted 3-2 Oct. 18 against confirming Dr. Philip C. Jessup as U.S. delegate to the UN. 9 others were approved, including Amb. Warren R. Austin, chief delegate, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt & Dr. Channing H. Tobias, N.Y. Negro religious leader who denied at a hearing Oct. 18 that he was a Communist. Voting against Jessup were Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.), Guy M. Gillette (D., Ia.) & Owen Brewster (R., Me.). Smith & Gillette said they did not believe Amb. Jessup was disloyal or a Communist but they opposed him because he was a symbol of the American Far Eastern policy which, Smith said, "has led to the present crisis." (Jessup edited the China White Paper, which explained in 1949 why the U.S. was dropping Chiang Kai-shek.) Only Chrmn. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) and Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) backed Jessup. If the Senate doesn't vote on him, Pres. Truman's appointment will remain in effect for the UN Gen. Assembly session in Paris Nov. 6.

Rising opposition led Sparkman Oct. 17 to decide to have the vote on all 10 UN appointments at once instead of Jessup's alone. What the hearings over the U.S.' China policy proved remained in doubt. Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), Judiciary Com. chairman, said Oct. 14 the minutes of the Oct. 1949 State Dept. roundtable conference "completely" bore out Harold E. Stassen's charges against Jessup. He was "convinced the Senate will vote against confirming (Jessup) if it is given the chance" and that "Jessup should not be permitted to serve under any circumstances." Sparkman on the other hand said Oct. 15 that the accusations of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) that Jessup has "an affinity for Communist causes" do not stand up under investigation. Both Stassen and Jessup testified again. [See p. 325C-N]

State Transcript Released. A 100,000-word transcript of the Oct. 1949 conference on China was released by the State Dept. Oct. 11. Everyone concerned disagreed as to what it proved. It showed that William Walton Butterworth, as State briefing officer, told it the State Dept. was asking friendly powers to go slow on recognizing Red China and was questioning whether recognition was advisable. Jessup, presiding officer, was not recorded as commenting. Despite Butterworth's comments, a majority of 25 outside experts at the conference came out in favor of recognition or accepted it as inevitable. State said the transcript showed Stassen's statements in testimony the preceding few days to be "factually inaccurate," especially regarding the question of recognition. Stassen answered: "The transcript completely proves my testimony."

Stassen Testifies. Stassen repeated this in testimony before the McCarran Internal Security Subcom. Oct. 12. He quoted extensively from the record to show that various speakers also favored giving priority to Europe, not pushing a Pacific pact, going slow on economic aid to Asia, regarding the Russians as not so aggressive as Hitler, encouraging Britain & India to recognize Red China, surrendering Formosa and possibly Hong Kong to the Reds, not supporting Premier Jawarharlal Nehru of India as an anti-Red leader, opposing the Chinese Nationalist blockade of Red China, cutting off military supplies to Chiang Kai-shek and mainland guerrillas. Stassen said the following were in the "Lattimore group" that favored this policy, which he said led to China's defeat at the hands of the Reds: Prof. Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins, writer Lawrence K. Rosinger, Prof. Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia, William S. Robertson, president of the American & Forgn. Power Co., Prof. Edwin O. Reischauer of Harvard & Benjamin H. Kizer, attorney & ex-director of the China office of UNRRA. (Lattimore asked Stassen by letter to retract his statements, pointed out he never discussed some of the points Stassen cited.) [See p. 316N]

3 days later Stassen appeared before the Senate Forgn. Relations subcommittee, admitted Jessup was not at the Feb. 5, 1949 White House conference where Pres. Truman was urged to cut off aid to Chiang Kai-shek. But he insisted Jessup had met with State officials previously and it was "unbelievable" that he did not know and approve of the recommendation. He then charged that American policy in China was a "tragic failure," that Jessup was "a key participant" in that policy.

Jessup Answers. Jessup answered by letter Oct. 15 and in public testimony Oct. 17 before the Sparkman subcommittee. He denied any program emerged from the Oct. 1949 conference, and said if it did, none was ever put into effect. He denied discussing China policy in his meetings with State officials before the Feb. 5, 1949 White House conference. He accused Stassen of using a "grasshopper technique" in trying to pin a case on him. Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.), a subcommittee member, revealed Oct. 14 that Jessup and the other 9 nominees to the UN were opposed to recognition of Red China at present and to its admission to UN. They answered questionnaires. [See p. 299P]

*The U.S. is completing a "secretly built" air base in Thule, northwestern Danish-owned Greenland, "from which atomic bombing attacks could be launched against any major target in Russia," the N.Y. Herald Tribune reported Oct. 13. It is being built under the NATO program and will be in operation by the Strategic Air Command this fall. [See p. 330A]

COMMAGER HITS LOYALTY OATH. Dr. Henry Steele Commager, historian & Columbia U. professor, called the loyalty oath in a N.Y. speech Oct. 9 a "fat-headed, feeble-minded" attempt to find an easy solution for a complex problem. Disloyal persons will take it, he said; those with courage will refuse. Result: Those who remain are likely to be mediocrities who "do not mind being told not to read *The Nation.*" [See Vol. X, pp. 360C, 88C]

To Publish China 'Record'. The full Forgn. Relations Com. resolved Oct. 16 that the Senate should publish next year the committee's secret minutes on Asiatic questions dating back to 1947. This, the Democrats felt, would refute Republican charges the Administration was responsible for Chiang Kai-shek's defeat.

Wallace Defends China Mission. Henry A. Wallace testified before the McCarran subcommittee Oct. 17 that Louis F. Budenz had committed "a grave slander" in saying his 1944 China mission aided the Reds. He said his recommendations, if followed, would have helped Chiang Kai-shek and were seconded by John Carter Vincent and Joseph Alsop, then in the Air Force, who traveled with him. One suggestion, that Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell be removed as China commander, was actually made at Chiang's request, he said. Alsop supported Wallace's testimony Oct. 18. [See p. 325N-P]

McCarthy 'Spy' Convicted. Charles E. Davis, 23, of Pasadena, Calif., was convicted in Lausanne, Switz. Oct. 16 of political espionage. He told the court he received money from John E. Farrand, McCarthy's intermediary in Paris, to gather derogatory information about John Carter Vincent, Minister to Switzerland until last January, for McCarthy. He said he and Farrand sent a faked telegram to Vincent to implicate him as a Communist. He received an 8-month sentence but was ordered released from jail, where he had been held for 11 months after developing tuberculosis, and expelled from the country. McCarthy denied Davis was his agent, said Davis sent some information and offered to work for him but was rejected after an investigation of his background. Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) Oct. 17 told the Privileges & Elections subcommittee investigating his charges to unseat McCarthy that the case proved McCarthy's unfitness to remain in the Senate. He said Davis was both "a personal spy on Senator McCarthy's payroll" and an "admitted homosexual ex-Communist." [See p. 317E]

Natl. Lawyers Guild Oct. 13 elected Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Negro attorney, president at its Chicago convention. [See Vol. X, p. 301M] . . . **Corliss Lamont,** son of the late banker Thomas W. Lamont and ex-chairman of the Natl. Council for American-Soviet Friendship, said Oct. 14 the State Dept. had refused to give him a passport to visit Europe, including Russia. He denied he was a Communist. [See p. 277B] . . . **N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey,** speaking in Hartford, Conn. Oct. 16, proposed that the U.S. scrap its emphasis on its high standard of living in its propaganda to the Far East and adopt a new slogan: "Asia for the Asians—not for the Russians." [See p. 298C] . . . **Marcelle Hitschmannova,** Egyptian correspondent at UN Hq. in New York for a Pakistani newspaper, was accused by Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D., Md.) and Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) Oct. 17 of being a Soviet spy. McCarran said the State Dept. was "flouting the will of Congress" by giving her a visa. She denied she had any Communist connections.

POLITICS

Taft Announces Candidacy. Sen. Robert Alphonso Taft (R., O.), 62, announced Oct. 16 that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. He said he decided to run "because I am convinced that a majority of the Republicans . . . throughout the nation really desire me to be the candidate for the party." He promised to fight his campaign on 3 issues: (1) socialism, excessive Govt. controls & spending, (2) restoration of honesty & integrity in Govt., (3) "fatal mistakes" of the Truman foreign policy such as "the building up of Russia & the Korean war." (He called the Korean fighting "an utterly useless war" in Columbus, O. Oct. 8. He said "no American war is justified unless it is brought about by a direct threat on the liberty of the American people." "We cannot withdraw without admitting a military defeat by China," he said in Detroit Oct. 15, but "a stalemate peace at the 38th Parallel is better than a stalemate war at the 38th Parallel.")

Taft decided to announce his candidacy after aides gave him a favorable report on a 38-state survey of his chances. Taft was first choice for 1952 in a nationwide poll of 1948 Republican Natl. Convention delegates announced by the unofficial Natl. Republican Roundup Com. Oct. 14. 2d choice: Gen. Douglas MacArthur. But MacArthur has urged his Wisconsin supporters to switch to Taft, the *Milwaukee Journal* reported Oct. 11. [See pp. 259H, 258M, 228C, 197C; Vol. X, 366E; VIII, 199G]

Boyle Resigns. William M. Boyle Jr., under fire for his dealings with the RFC, announced his resignation as chairman of the Democratic Natl. Com. Oct. 13. In a letter to Pres. Truman, he said he was quitting because of ill health and insisted that "I have at all times conducted myself with honor and propriety." He noted that the Senate Investigations Subcom. made a "thorough inquiry" of the charges against him and that a Republican committee member "stated yesterday that the record contains 'no evidence of illegality or moral turpitude' on my part." Next day Boyle entered Washington's Georgetown hospital for a checkup.

Pres. Truman told reporters Oct. 15 that he did not ask for Boyle's resignation, was sorry he quit and still thought highly of him. Sidney Salomon Jr. of St. Louis visited Mr. Truman Oct. 16 and then said he was quitting as treasurer of the Democratic Natl. Com. because he thought the new chairman should have a chance to choose his own officers. [See Vol. X, p. 278F]

Boyle's resignation spurred new demands for the resignation of Guy G. Gabrielson, Republican Natl. Chairman also accused of improper RFC dealings. But Gabrielson Oct. 13-14 refused to quit. GOP leaders at a 22-state Eastern-Southern conference gave Gabrielson a "full vote of confidence" in Washington Oct. 1 after he explained his RFC dealings. [See p. 324J-K]

Young Democrats Meet. Richard Nelson, Ill. Gov. Adlai Stevenson's administrative aide, was elected president of the Young Democratic Clubs of America at a convention in St. Louis Oct. 4-7. The convention lauded the Truman Fair Deal program. [See Vol. VII, p. 362F]

Negro in Louisiana Race. Kermit Parker, 40, of New Orleans qualified as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Louisiana Oct. 12—the first Negro in state history to do so. Louisiana's Central Democratic Com. opened its primaries to Negroes Oct. 2 but closed them to Communists. [See p. 158D]

ARMED FORCES

MacArthur Assails Defense Policy. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, speaking at the American Legion convention in Miami Oct. 17, accused the Truman Admin. of blocking victory in Korea, squandering U.S. economic & military strength on support of Europe and leading the nation toward socialism & economic disaster.

He said his opposition to giving Formosa to the Chinese Reds and to seating them in the UN "unquestionably wrecked the secret plan [of Administration leaders] to yield on these issues as the price for peace in Korea." (Pres. Truman told reporters Oct. 18 that this statement was not based on fact and that MacArthur knew it.) [See pp. 195H, 146F]

MacArthur also assailed the Administration for sending men into battle in Korea "against our self-imposed odds" "with neither promise nor hope of victory." Although the Army Chief of Staff "recently testified before a Congressional committee that [the Korean war] might last for 10 years," "we have deprived [our forces] of supporting military power already on hand and available which would blunt the enemy's blows . . . save countless American lives and lead to victory, he said. "Hardened old soldier though I am—my very soul revolts at this unnecessary slaughter of the flower of our youth."

As for Europe, he said there would be little need for U.S. aid if the Europeans did their part. But some of "our own leaders . . . in line with Marxian philosophy . . . would finance the defense of others as a means of sharing with them our wealth." He called for an end to "contributing the fruits of our system of free enterprise to support socialism or communism abroad under the spurious pretense that it serves our own military security." "I believe that this nation has such potential strength . . . that no power or combination of powers would dare directly to attack it." The convention called Oct. 18 for "immediate removal" of the State Dept.'s leaders—obviously meaning Secy. Dean Acheson. [See pp. 281F, 278B, 233J-K]

Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett, speaking at the convention's opening session Oct. 15, warned against hoping that atomic & other super-weapons have "brought an easy, quick, cheap or magic way to fight or win a war." Such weapons are still untried and the supply still too low, so U.S. defense must depend on "improved orthodox weapons." [See p. 322D-G]

Strength. The Defense Dept. has raised the armed forces' manpower goal from 3½ million to 4 million, the UP reported Oct. 11. [See p. 323A] . . . A reorganization of the services' reserve systems was unanimously approved by the House Oct. 15. Taking effect after July 1, 1953, it will divide reserves into 3 categories: "Ready," subject to call in emergency after Congress tells the President how many he may activate; "Standby," available for involuntary service only when Congress cancels their right to refuse recall; "Retired," those who have completed service but volunteered to remain on call. [See p. 228P] . . . The first 44 of 2,500 aliens being recruited by the Army arrived in New York aboard the Navy transport *Gen. Maurice Rose* Oct. 10. [See pp. 180K-L, 173C-D] . . . 37% of the 339,000 college students who have so far taken draft deferment tests have failed, Selective Service Hq. reported Oct. 12. [See p. 309B-C] . . . 25 million Americans have fought in the nation's 8 wars, 935,000 were killed in battle and 18,828,000 veterans are still alive, Veterans Admin. Carl R. Gray Jr. said Oct. 7. [See 291A]

Ickes Accuses Engineers. Ex-Interior Secy. Harold L. Ickes charged in his foreword to a book published Oct. 13 that the Corps of Army Engineers "wantonly wasted money on worthless projects" and was "lawless" and "irresponsible." He cited 2 California projects—the Cherry Valley Reservoir and the Pine Flat Dam on King's River. The book: *Muddy Waters: The Army Engineers & Nation's Rivers*, by Dr. Arthur Maass of Harvard. [See p. 205E]

Rear Adm. Alvin Duke Chandler, 49, director of naval logistics planning, retired from the Navy and became president of the College of William & Mary Oct. 11. **Dr. Nelson Marshall** immediately resigned as dean in protest against choice of a president without faculty consultation. [See p. 311L-M] . . . **Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer,** who will be 61 Nov. 24, will retire soon because of a heart ailment, the AF announced Oct. 5. [See p. 162K] . . . **Brig. Gen. Joe W. Kelly** took command of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command Sept. 30, succeeding **Brig. Gen. Robert H. Terrill,** who will command the 14th Air Div. at Travis AF Base, Calif., Kelly's old post. . . . **Maj. Gen. Harry G. Armstrong,** AF surgeon general, was elected president of the Assn. of Military Surgeons in Chicago Oct. 10.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Campaign. Odds in London still favored the Conservatives Oct. 13 with the campaign for the Oct. 25 Parliamentary elections in its next-to-last week. Consensus was that Laborites were gaining but Conservatives would win a 40-to-60-seat majority in Commons if the elections were held that day.

Winston Churchill spearheaded a Conservative campaign waged on the theme that Labor has mismanaged the British economy and let Britain's international prestige dwindle away. He said in a London speech Oct. 12 that Labor's 6-year rule had "marked the greatest fall in the rank and stature of Britain . . . since the loss of the American colonies nearly 200 years ago." He appealed in Huddersfield Oct. 15 for Liberals, who have entered only 109 candidates of their own, to back Conservatives because of the 2 parties' "wide overlap of agreement." Churchill's platform calls for an excess profits tax but an end to "abuse" of private enterprise. He would denationalize the iron-&-steel industry and trucklines, retain present social welfare programs. The *N.Y. Times* said Oct. 14 that Churchill, making tentative plans to resume the Prime Ministry, intends to appoint Anthony Eden as Forgn. Secretary, Richard Austen Butler as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe as Labor Minister, Lord Woolton as Food & Agriculture Minister.

Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee, on a 1,000-mi. campaign trip similar to Pres. Truman's 1948 "whistle-stop" tour of the U.S., said in Birmingham Oct. 15 that Labor will "put first things first" whereas Conservatives will work mainly to restore opportunities for private profit. [See pp. 315B, 309N-P]

Economics. The adverse balance of all British foreign trade in Jan.-Sept. was £927.6 million (about $2,597,280,000), the Govt. disclosed Oct. 12. The dollar reserve Sept. 30 was $3.269 billion after a 3d-quarter drop of $598 million. Meat rations were reduced slightly Oct. 12—an act which Laborites said disproved Conservative charges that the Govt. has been playing politics with meat rations. [See pp. 309P, 270H]

The $18.2 million Festival of Britain which closed Sept. 30 lost money although 8.5 million persons visited the central South Bank exhibition in London. But it was given major credit for 450,000 foreign tourists attracted to Britain last summer and was the biggest entertainment event for Britons in 12 years of austerity. [See p. 248N]

More Scientists Missing. The London *Daily Mail* said Oct. 17 that Dennis O'Connor, 25, a Communist, and William Campbell, both former researchers on radioactive isotopes at the Natl. Inst. of Medical Research, failed to return from September leaves and have disappeared abroad. [See p. 286L-M]

Canada. Itinerary of Princess Elizabeth & Prince Philip: Toronto Oct. 12-13, Niagara Falls & Hamilton Oct. 14, Windsor Oct. 15, Winnipeg Oct. 16, Regina Oct. 17, Calgary Oct. 18. [See p. 326P] . . . The MacQuarrie Com. on Combines filed a report with Parliament Oct. 12 that called for elimination of both price-fixing & the selling of quality goods at a loss as "leaders." It said both practices are "monopolistic." [See p. 175C]

France. Value of the franc dropped to a new low of 440 francs to $1 U.S. on the free market in Paris Oct. 12 due to rumors that the franc would soon be devalued. Finance Min. René Mayer broadcast an appeal Oct. 13 for the public to help fight inflation and avoid devaluation. He called for readjustment of France's share of the West European rearmament burden, reduction of imports and Govt. spending, increased production, strict wage-price controls, steps to put social security & nationalized industries on a paying basis. [See pp. 318H, 134B]

The Independent Republican-Peasant Alliance, a coalition of centrist parties, made the strongest showing in elections Oct. 7 & 14 of Departmental Councils in rural France. Communists made proportionately the worst showing by losing 98 out of 176 Council seats held previously. Socialists lost 139 seats but won 278 to place 3d. The Alliance won 468 (gain of 142), Radical Socialists 382 (gain of 8), de Gaullists 150 (gain of 80), MPR 108 (gain of 20). [See pp. 261C, 198E]

France reported Oct. 14 its automobile production is up to a record rate of 450,000 cars a year. [See pp. 245M, 53H]

India. A bill giving the Govt. power to control major industries in the interest of the 5-year national development plan was passed by the Indian Parliament Oct. 12. [See p. 222J] . . . Parliament completed action Oct. 6 on the controversial bill giving the Govt. power for 2 years to curb publications that encourage overthrow of the Govt., communal strife, crime & sabotage, blackmail and other illegal acts. The Govt. may confiscate presses and levy a security bond against an offending publication. [See p. 182B] . . . Law Min. B. R. Ambedkar quit the Cabinet Oct. 11 after denouncing the Govt.'s failure to push the new Hindu Code through this session of Parliament. He said "untouchables" are still mistreated in India despite official abolition of the caste system. Ambedkar heads the Scheduled Castes Federation, a political party of untouchables. He also castigated Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru's "quixotic" neutral foreign policy Oct. 6, said Nehru is depriving India of much U.S. aid by "championing the cause of Communist China." [See pp. 318M, 310B-C, 294H] . . . Godavaribai Parulekar, woman Communist known as Goda Rani (Queen Goda), was arrested at her jungle hideout near Bombay Oct. 15 for trying to revive a rebel bow-&-arrow force she led against police in 1947. [See p. 310C]

Israel. The Israeli Govt. appropriated money Oct. 1 to build wooden huts for immigrants living in tents. A 4-day wildcat strike for higher pay by 140 engineers & firemen which tied up Israel's railway system during the Succoth feast was abandoned Oct. 17 as the Govt. prepared to use troops to run trains for essential freight deliveries. [See p. 327A]

Philippines. The Army said Oct. 16 that the Huk guerrillas have placed a dead-or-alive price on heads of candidates in the Nov. 13 Congressional, provincial & local elections. The Huks are urging Filipinos to revolt on election day. [See p. 314M] . . . Pres. Elpidio Quirino visited Spain Oct. 1-8 and Rome Oct. 8-9. [See p. 246H; Vol. VII, 313N]

Yugoslavia. As a concession to recalcitrant peasants, the Govt. abolished Oct. 2 an order for compulsory deliveries of lard & olive oil at official prices far below what those products bring on the free market. The Communist Party newspaper *Borba* Oct. 14 denounced farmers who try to leave collective farms as "Fascists" and "saboteurs." Published details Oct. 13 of the 5-year plan to be completed next year showed that it calls mainly for completion of a hydroelectric power system and expansion of the steel, textile & nonferrous metals industries. [See p. 327C]

LATIN AMERICA

Venezuelan Revolt Fails. The 3-man Venezuelan military junta announced Oct. 13 it had crushed an attempted Columbus Day revolt Oct. 12 by elements of the outlawed Acción Democrátia & Communist parties. 80 suspected rebel leaders were reported under arrest. Armed rebels were said to have seized buildings in Puerto La Cruz, Valencia, Rio Caribe, Tunapuicito & Saucedo but were quickly overpowered by police. Acción Democrátia is the party of Romulo Gallegos, whom the Army ousted as President in 1949. He lives in Mexico. [See pp. 271A, 134G]

Press Meeting. Actions of the Inter-American Press Assn. in Punta del Este, Uruguay Oct. 11-14: Decided to try to insure free press coverage in dictator countries instead of boycotting them; studied plans for newsprint industries in Latin America; elected Luis Franzini of the Montevideo *El Dia* as president, Tom Wallace of the *Louisville (Ky.) Times* as honorary president; condemned Czechoslovakia's imprisonment of William N. Oatis of AP on "baseless" charges; picked Chicago as convention site next October. Argentine delegates and a few supporters from other countries who boycotted the IAPA announced in Montevideo Oct. 12 they had formed a rival group, the Latin American Press Assn. [See p. 320L]

Central American Group Formed. The Org. of Central American States was formed under a charter signed in San Salvador Oct. 14 by Forgn. Ministers of El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua & Honduras. Panama was invited to join. The charter pledges each country to maintain friendly relations with the others and help solve common Central American problems.

Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón charged Oct. 15 that the Sept. 28 revolt was attempted by retired generals who "had sufficient dollars" from abroad and were linked through Argentine exiles with ex-U.S. Amb. Spruille Braden. 2 bombs, both harmless, were set off Oct. 13 at the Supreme Military Council building and home of its president, Gen. Francisco J. Reynolds, in Buenos Aires—apparently in protest against its verdict against rebels. [See p. 326K]

Mexican Interior Secy. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, 61, of Vera Cruz was nominated Oct. 13 as Presidential candidate of Pres. Miguel Alemán's Party of Revolutionary Institutions, the country's largest. The election will be held July 6. Alemán's term expires Dec. 1, 1952. [See p. 255D]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Auto Action. The OPS ordered auto dealers Oct. 15 to post ceiling prices by Nov. 5 and prohibited them from requiring purchasers, as a condition of sale, to (1) buy on the installment plan, (2) buy any special equipment or (3) trade in a used car. It authorized $15.78-to-$117.36-a-car price boosts for Studebaker and $47.90-$68.85 rises for Nash Sept. 22. [See p. 294E]

Defense Production Admin. Manly Fleischmann said Oct. 12 that the auto industry has been allotted enough materials to make 930,000 autos in the first quarter of 1952 but that conservation practices plus parts inventories now on hand could swell the total to 1,006,000. The Natl. Production Authority ruled tentatively Oct. 10 that the industry could build 950,000 in Jan.-March—13.7% below present output but considerably higher than the 800,000 originally planned. [See p. 294F]

Housing Action. The Govt. Oct. 8 declared 41 areas containing military or defense production installations critical housing areas. This made them eligible for Govt. aid & relaxation of credit curbs. The Air Force reported Sept. 27 that housing for servicemen & their families was inadequate at 122 of its domestic bases, satisfactory at only 12. [See p. 309E]

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1951	Net Income 1950	Per Share 1951	Per Share 1950
Anderson, Clayton & Co.	*$25,492,969	*$14,905,625	$16.98	$9.93
Canada Packers, Ltd.	†5,126,013	†3,480,212	4.27	2.90
Federated Dept. Stores	‡15,835,531	§16,379,818	4.64	4.89
Kaiser Steel Corp.	¶7,510,560	.....	18.6	.....
R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.	ª5,265,924	ª6,471,166	2.51	3.35
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.	¶8,725,067	¶8,232,105	4.63	4.14
O'Okiep Copper Co., Ltd.	¶5,721,946	¶9,871,371	5.60	2.81
Quaker Oats Co.	¶7,490,682	¶10,007,518	2.23	3.13
E. R. Squibb & Sons	¶9,704,801	¶8,057,980	2.30	2.23
Timken-Detroit Axle	¶5,548,274	¶3,732,873	2.46	1.72
Torrington Co.	¶5,787,694	¶5,289,598	3.55	3.24
United Merchants & Mfrs.	¶16,158,186	¶10,805,290	3.78	2.52
Warren Petroleum Corp.	¶6,463,860	¶4,476,660	3.80	2.63

*Year July 31 †Year March 28 ‡53 weeks Aug. 4 §52 weeks July 29
¶Year June 30 ªYear July 28

ARTS & SCIENCE

Nobel Prize in Medicine. Dr. Max Theiler, 51, of Rockefeller Foundation's Intl. Health Division was named by the Caroline Institute of Medicine in Stockholm Oct. 18 as winner of the 1951 Nobel Prize in physiology & medicine. Theiler, who will get the $32,000, diploma and gold medal Dec. 10, was honored for "discoveries concerning yellow fever and how to combat it." A South African who lived in the U.S. since 1923, he discovered the anti-yellow fever vaccine 17-D in 1939. [See Vol. X, p. 343J]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

BUY ME BLUE RIBBONS. Comedy by Sumner Locke Elliott about Jay Robinson's stage experiences. Produced by & featuring Robinson, 21, who financed the February revival of "The Green Bay Tree" in which he gave up his part to a more experienced actor. Staged by Cyril Ritchard. Cast includes Audrey Christie, Vicki Cummings, Enid Markey, Philippa Bevans, Gavin Gordon. Oct. 17 at Empire. (0-1-7)*

FAITHFULLY YOURS. Comedy by L. Bush-Fekete & Mary Helen Fay, based on John Bernard-Luc's play. Satire on psychiatry about woman who thinks her husband's fidelity dangerous. Staged by Richard Whorf. Produced by Richard W. Krakeur. In cast: Ann Southern, Robert Cummings, Philip Bourneuf, Victor Wood. Oct. 18 at Coronet. (0-0-8)*

A SLEEP OF PRISONERS. Verse drama by Christopher Fry for performance in churches. 4 war prisoners confined in church dream of their own & the world's problems in terms of Bible incidents. Staged by Michael MacOwan. Presented by Luther Greene. Cast: Leonard White, Donald Harron, Stanley Baker, Hugh Pryse. Oct. 16 at St. James' Church. (2-5-1)*

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See pp. 71M, 143M; Walter F. Kerr became N.Y. Herald Tribune critic for the season]

NEW BOOKS

CAIRO TO DAMASCUS, by John Roy Carlson. Personal account of bigots, Fascists & Reds in Near East. Oct. 15. (Knopf, 474 pp., $4.50) [See Vol. VII, p. 20N]†

THE CELEBRITY, by Laura Z. Hobson. What happens to author of bestseller. Oct. 17. (Simon & Schuster, 308 pp., $3.50)*

THE FACE OF SPAIN, by Gerald Brenan. Eyewitness report on Franco Spain by one who returned there. Oct. 15. (Pellegrini & Cudahy, $3.75)†

FIFTY BILLION DOLLARS: My 13 Years with R.F.C., 1932-1945, by Jesse H. Jones & Edward Angly. Jones says FDR, who fired him, was ruthless "total politician" eager to get U.S. into World War II as a means of winning 3d term. Oct. 16. (Macmillan, $6)† [See Vol. V, p. 21E]

FORTRESS IN THE RICE, by Benjamin Appel. Guerrilla warfare in World War II in Philippines. Oct. 15. (Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50)*

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Vols. III ("Planter & Patriot") & IV ("Leader of the Revolution"), by Douglas Southall Freeman. 1758 to 1778 in Washington's life. 4 vols. to come. Oct. 16. (Scribner, 1,366 pp., $15)†

LIFE IN AMERICA, by Marshall B. Davidson. 2-vol., 1,200-picture, 1,076-pp. history. Oct. 15. (Houghton Mifflin with Met. Museum of Art, $20)†

THE LUTE PLAYER, by Norah Lofts. Richard the Lionhearted in a medieval tragedy of love. Oct. 18. (Doubleday, $3.50)*

LISE LILLYWHITE, by Margery Sharp. Light romance about half-French, half-English girl. Oct. 17. (Little, Brown, $3)*

THE MARCABOTH WOMEN, by Viña Delmar. Young woman's revolt against tradition. Lit. Guild selection. Oct. 18. (Harcourt, Brace, $3)*

THE MEMOIRS OF HERBERT HOOVER: Years of Adventure, 1874-1920. First volume of autobiog. Oct. 15. (Macmillan, 496 pp., $4)†

THE PRESIDENCY, by Stefan Lorant. 41 Presidential elections from GW to HST. 1,500 illustrations. Oct. 16. (Macmillan, $15)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Pope's Visions Reported. The Virgin Mary appeared to Pope Pius XII 4 times in 1950—on Oct. 30 & 31 and Nov. 1 & 8—Federico Cardinal Tedeschini reported Oct. 13 in a homily delivered to pilgrims at the Shrine of Fatima, Portugal. It was on Nov. 1 that the Pope proclaimed the dogma of the Virgin's bodily assumption into Heaven. Tedeschini said the Pope fixed

his eyes on the "shining sun" and witnessed "the life of the sun under the hand of Mary." He said "the agitated sun was convulsed and transformed in a picture of life, in a spectacle of heavenly movements, and it transmitted silent but eloquent messages to the Vicar of Christ [one of the Pope's titles]."

News of the visions made a sensation at the Vatican where it was reported that the Secretariat of State had prepared a file of "prodigious facts that occurred by intercession of Pope Pius XII." These were said to be reports of miracles obtained through his intercession. Crowds greeted the Pope Oct. 14 with shouts of "Long live the saintly Pope!" and "Give us the peace that you only can obtain from the Lord."

The Pope Oct. 14 rejected requests for the "emancipation of the laity," insisting that the Apostolate of the Laity must be subordinate to that of the Clergy. 20 cardinals, archbishops and bishops at the first World Congress for a Lay Apostolate in Rome urged the Pope Oct. 14 to start action necessary for canonization of Pope Pius X. [See pp. 319P, 183P]

Jews. U.S. Jews reject Israeli claims that Israel is the only home for Jews, American Jewish Com. leaders said in clarification of their group's views at an executive committee meeting in Chicago Oct. 13-14. American Jews consider the U.S. their home, they said. [See p. 278F] . . . Jewish year 5712 began at sundown Sept. 30. [See Vol. X, p. 295P]

Negroes. Fed. Dist. Judge Herbert Christenberry in New Orleans Oct. 15 ordered Louisiana State U. to admit Negroes to its School of Nursing. . . . Herman Griffith has become the first Negro admitted to the 73-year-old Cincinnati College of Music, it was announced Sept. 15. [See p. 207J] . . . The U. of North Carolina, observing its 158th anniversary Oct. 12, yielded to student protests and agreed to let its 5 Negro students sit with the rest of the student body in the student cheering section at athletic events. [See p. 207J] . . . Bowdoin College's Delta Upsilon chapter announced Oct. 10 its withdrawal from the national fraternity because the national body refused to authorize initiation of Negroes as members. [See p. 320A]

OBITUARIES

Thomas Hambly Beck, 70, pres. of Crowell-Collier Pub. Co. (1934-46), pblshr. 1946 to last spring; Oct. 16, Stamford, Conn.

Frederick Bezner, 73, who made fortune in auto (Hudson) & aircraft (Red Wing Corp.) industries; Oct. 17 in Norwalk, Conn. of exposure. He was found lying on a nearby beach.

John Bosley Jr., 64, rider & horse trainer (his most famous: Chase Me, who was never beaten); Oct. 12 in Mineola, N. Y.

Col. Sir Donald Walter Cameron of Lochiel, 74, 25th chief of Clan Cameron; Oct. 11 in London.

Joaquin Chapaprieta Torregrosa, 78, Premier for 3 months of Spanish Republic in 1935; Oct. 15 in Madrid.

Edgar B. Davis, 78, oilman who spent $1 million to keep *The Ladder* on Broadway in 1926-28 (it dealt with theory of reincarnation, in which he believed); Oct. 14 in Galveston, Tex.

Countess Marie de Chambrun, author of books & novels, wife of Count Charles de Chambrun; Oct. 9 in Paris.

Paul Eisler, 76, composer of light operas, conductor of Met. Opera 1904-29; Oct. 16 in New York.

Leon Errol, 70, comedian, dancer, best-known for portraits of staggering drunk; Oct. 12 in Hollywood of heart attack.

William Earl (Vinegar Bill) Essick, N.Y. Yankee scout who signed Joe DiMaggio; Oct. 12 in Los Angeles.

Harry W. Falconer, 69, pres. & managing director of Dominion of Canada Gen. Insurance Co.; Oct. 12 in Toronto.

Clifford C. Fischer, 69, Belgian-born N.Y. theatrical agent, producer; Oct. 11 in Rockleigh, N.J. He "imported" Chaplin.

Edwin Wesley Hammer, 83, associate of Edison, pioneer in commercial electricity development; Oct. 11 in Montclair, N.J.

Mrs. Jennette Lee, educator, widow of author Gerald Stanley Lee & novelist (*Mr. Achilles*); Oct. 16 in Northampton, Mass.

John R. Rockart, 79, architect who helped design Supreme Court & Woolworth Bldgs.; Oct. 13 in Bronxville, N.Y.

Walter T. Rosen, investment banker, patron of music, art collector; Oct. 16 in Katonah, N.Y.

Ruth Shepley, 59, star of David Belasco's & George M. Cohan's Broadway shows; Oct. 15 in New York.

Ivan Simpson, British-born character actor of stage & screen; Oct. 12 in New York.

Mrs. Miriam Shomer Zunser, 68, Odessa-born novelist (*Yesterday*) & playwright; Oct. 11 in New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

Kamp Conviction Reversed. The contempt-of-Congress conviction of Joseph P. Kamp, 51, Constitutional Education League executive vice chairman, was reversed in federal court in Washington Oct. 12 because the foreman of the jury that convicted him mistook him for a man who had held Nazi meetings. This led to doubt that Kamp's trial was impartial. He will be tried again. [See p. 205M-N]

120 Seized for $1 million Thefts. Arrest of 120 persons in the past 2 months on charges of stealing more than $1 million worth of property from military bases throughout the U.S. was announced by the FBI Oct. 11. Among those arrested were military personnel (including MPs), Govt. employes and the civilian chief of police of the Mare Island Navy Yard in San Francisco Bay. Items stolen ranged from stockpile raw rubber, pure silver & radio equipment to combat boots, blankets & bed sheets. FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover said 386 persons have been convicted of such thefts since the Korean war started. [See p. 309E]

Pittsburgh Mayor Cleared. Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh was cleared by a grand jury Oct. 5 of charges of misdemeanor in office in connection with a scandal involving a $3½ million contract for a new city street lighting system. But 4 other city officials and 3 executives of the Broadway Maintenance Co. of New York were indicted on charges ranging from misdemeanor to bribery & conspiracy. [See p. 208P]

'Scottsboro Boy' Sentenced. "Scottsboro Boy" Haywood Patterson got a 6-to-15-year jail sentence in Detroit Oct. 11 for manslaughter. [See p. 312L-M]

Sharkey's Job. Actg. N.Y. City Council Pres. Joseph T. Sharkey, Actg. Mayor in Vincent Impellitteri's absence, admitted Oct. 11 that he got $7,500 a year as salesman for the Gen. Builders Supply Corp., which sells to city contractors. He quit the job Oct. 17. [See Vol. X, p. 260E]

Married. Curt Simmons, Philly star southpaw pitcher (now in Army) and Dorothy Ludwig Sept. 23 in Egypt, Pa. [See Vol. X, p. 248F] . . . Mary Hatcher, singer-actress, and drummer Alvin Stroller Sept. 23 in Hollywood (her 2d). . . . Film stars Franchot Tone and Barbara Payton in Cloquet, Minn. Sept. 28. [See p. 312P] . . . Walter H. Annenberg, editor-publisher of *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and Mrs. Leonore C. Rosenstiel in Philadelphia Sept. 29. . . . Richard Dix Jr., 16, son of late actor, and Jo-Ann Beaman, 16, whose unborn child he fathered, in Santa Monica Oct. 1. [See Vol. IX, p. 311M] . . . Actor Ray Middleton and actress Florence Sombrotto (stage name Carolyn Maye) in New York Oct. 2 (his 2d) . . . Actor Edward Arnold, 61, and Mrs. Cleo P. McCain, 43, Detroit welfare worker, in Southport, Conn. Oct. 7. [See Vol. IX, p. 120K-L] . . . Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) and "pinup girl" Toni Seven (real name June Millarde), secret marriage in 1948 revealed by Miss Seven in Hollywood Oct. 12. [See p. 149M] . . . Tennis star Nancy Chaffee, 22, and Pittsburgh Pirate outfielder Ralph Kiner, 28, in Santa Barbara, Calif. Oct. 13. [See pp. 320K, 72J] . . . Actor Stepin Fetchit, 53, and Bernice Sims, 35, in Tulsa Oct. 15.

Divorced. Actress Kathryn Grayson from actor-singer Johnny Johnston in Santa Monica, Calif. Oct. 3 (cruelty).

FOOTBALL SCORES

NATL. LEAGUE (Pro.) OCT. 14

Cleveland 45, Washington 0
Los Angeles 27, Detroit 21
San Francisco 28, Pittsburgh 24
N.Y. Giants 28, Chicago Cards 17
Chicago Bears 24, N.Y. Yanks 21
Green Bay 37, Philadelphia 24

Phila. Eagles appointed Wayne Millner Oct. 16 as coach for the rest of the season because of Coach Bo McMillin's illness. [See p. 64L]

COLLEGE OCT. 13

Auburn 14, Florida 13
Baylor 9, Arkansas 7
Brown 20, R.I. St. 13
Calif. 42, Wash. St. 35
Colgate 28, W. Res. 7
Col. Pac. 21, Clemson 7
Colorado 34, Mo. 13
Colo. A&M 14, Wyo. 7
Columbia 14, Yale 0
Cornell 42, Harvard 6
Dartmouth 28, Army 14
Drake 26, Detroit 6*
Duke 27, N.C. St. 21
Fordham 35, Bos. C. 19*
G.Wash. 38, Va. Tech 13*
Ga. Tech 25, LSU 7
Idaho 12, Montana 9
Ill. 41, Syracuse 20
Iowa 34, Pitt 17
Ia. St. 32, Kan. St. 6
Kansas 26, Utah 7
Ky. 27, Miss. St. 0
Maryland 43, Ga. 7
Mich. 33, Indiana 14
Mich. St. 20, Marqt. 14
Miami 7, Purdue 0*
N.C. 21, S.C. 6
N'west'n 21, Minn. 7
Ohio St. 6, Wis. 6
Okla. A&M 43, Wich. 0
Penn St. 15, Nebr. 7
Princeton 13, Penn 7
Rice 21, Navy 14
Rutgers 55, NYU 0
S. Clara 20, Loyola 16†
SMU 27, Notre Dame 20
Stanford 21, UCLA 7
Tenn. 42, Chattnga. 13
Texas 9, Okla. 7
Tex. Tech 33, TCU 19
Tulane 20, H. Cross 14
Tulsa 46, Houston 27
USC 16, Ore. St. 14
Vandblt. 34, Miss. 20
Villanova 41, Ala. 18*
Wash. 63, Oregon 6
W&L 42, Virginia 14
W&M 7, Lake Forest 6

*Oct. 12 †Oct. 14